LITERATURE.

A Study of Russian Society from an English Point of View.

MRS. STOWE'S "POGANUC PEOPLE,"

Wonders of the Recent Acoustical and Electrical Inventions,

"The Russians of To-Day," by the author of "The is a book that every one should read who takes the slightest interest in the great question of the hour. The author evidently understands himself as well as his subject. He must have had experience to write what he has written, and, if all be true, the Russians it to-day have made but little advance from barbar iem. Hypocrisy and osientation be gives as the principal traits of Russian character. He says they are never sincere and always corrupt. Bribery is the only thing that makes lite bearable in that country, according to his account. Allowances must be made for an English author, who is necessarily more or less prejudiced; but, granting one-half to the side of prejudice, the other half is bad enough. The emancipation of the series he considers a good thing theoretically, but not much of an improvement practically upon their former condition. Indeed, he considers him more of a slave than of old. He can marry at his pleasure and he is not liable to be cuffed or Sogged, save illegally (as sometimes happens); these are the advantages he has won, but he is more heavily taxed than he used to be, and nothing list be has is his own. If he works too little his somrades abuse him; if he works his best he is no gainer, for all his earnings go into a common stock, which somehow never yields a surplus. If a man has con fortunate enough to save a little money he dare Drunkenness among the lower orders, he says, is al-most universal, and as the rulers of the towns have an interest in the sale of youki every inducement and even force is used to make men grink. According to \$160,000,000 a year. Thieves are almost as common as drunkards in provincial cities. Merchants and tradeamen often pay thief insurance money to the police; but as the thieves can generally afford to pay still more for the privilege of being let alone, the insurance is only accepted ad valorem, so to say. Im-probable as it may sound, says this writer, governors of jails often let out prisoners on purpose that they may thieve, and when discovered in their plots are may there, and when discovered in their plots are not even indicted. Since the reign of the present Czur the Jews have not been so badly breated by law as formerly, but they still labor under many disabilities not within the law. Their wealth is enormous, but they have so position socially. The nobles will not admit them their clubs nor to their houses as guests. They would leave the stalls of an opera if a Jow came and sat down among them. Being virtually taboded from public functions they have no public spirit, and hold-ing no land they do not care what befalls the soil and the haughty fords of it. The large sums of specie amassed by them are invested out of the country and do nothing to promote national industry, but of late years they have begun to show themselves slive to the political uses of wealth, and it is more than is making the peasant minds simmer is subsidized by merous. There are laws regulating the cut of one's beard, the fashion of one's hat and coat. A man caunot light a cigar in the streets without peril of infringeing some decree which might be enforced against him by any rich man desirous of gotting him into trouble. In other countries everything that the law goes not forbid is allowed. In Russia everything in forbidden which the law does not expressly permit. Whipping is one of the chief forms of punishment. Servants are continually punished in this way try this curative system on their maids, and more than one French soubrette in St. Petersburg has discovered in prison what it costs to trade upon the secrets of a Russian grande Russian officials, this writer says, extends to the clergy, who will do nothing without payment and who will refuse to do few things if well paid.

One great reason for the abuses to which Russians tyranny and oppression. Every sheet published ander the surveillance of government censors. chapter devoted to newspapers and reviews throws St. Petersburg and Moscow, says our author, have ome excellent reviews, a few well written daily papers and half a dozon comic journals that are really lunny and very licentious. Among those last the tok (Whistle) and the Iskra (Spark) deserve an honpravile meation both for their letterpress and caricabut go further than Parisian carteopiats would dare to do. They valiantly attack all but the strong, and protected by powerful persons, whom these attacks amuse. There are at this moment 475 daily, weekly or bi-weekly journals in Russia, 377 of them being

published in the native tongue. We quote:-

M. Katkoff, for brilliancy and fearless, hard hitting excels the other papers in the Empire. There is not a Russian who hates England politically more than M. Katkoff. But he speaks English faultlessly and

has a great fancy for British literature.

Our writer says a Russian will talk like a Bayard secause be has learned to do so in books, and he will, ut of vanity, do splendidly estentations things; but he is impact with the teachings of the Greek and by stratagem what he cannot win by might. A wa with England he seems to believe mevitable. He poor time of it, for a greater war, than Russia ever nemy will be England. There will be no concealment about it. All over that vast country, which already that Russa has given Engiana a buffet, and to-morrow it will be known that Engiana, frettul under her humiliation, has become a menace for Russtan interest."

"POGANUC PEOPLE."

"Poganuc People" (Fords, Howard & Hulbert) to decidedly the best of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's latter day stories. She is more her own self in a New England atmosphere than anywhere else, and her stories laid in that comer of the United States are thoroughly characteristic of the country and the peotitle implies, more of a rinning sketch of the people of that good town than an claborately worked out story. To any one who has ever fived in New England every character in the book will appear as an otbe guided in their spinions by what they find here The time of the story is only a few years after the to be found there to-day. Hiel Jones, the stage a stage, and Zeph Hugins is nother well known char-acter. Nauby, "the help".—Nw England girls never tall themselves servante—is an musing character with her independent ways and thrill housewifery. We conless to a greater weakness for fitty, the parson's little and are saughter, than for any of the gows felks. Any one process.

who has passed his childhood in the country will share her delights in nutting and rambling through the woods and fields. She is very natural—the sort of a child one likes to meet, if only in a book, tall of a child one likes to meet, if only in a book, full of health, good humor and brightness and thoroughly a child. There is a great deal in the book about the difference between Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and we are treated to a number of pages that are rather out of place in a novel, but a New England story without a dash of Presbyterianism would hardly be considered characteristic. The old parson and his wife were not the strict sort who believe that all who do not think as they are on the road to the devil, beauth law stellars at the Christmes color. though they did look askence at the Christmas cele-brations of the rival church, and the parson could not brations of the rival cource, and the parson could not help treating his congregation to a sermon on the subject which Mrs. Stowe deals out to her readers in ameil doses. Altogether "Pogaque People" is an en-tertaining book, and it is as full of dry humor as one might expect from a member of the Beecher family. It is a great improvement on "My Wife and I" and "We and Our Neighbors."

"THE INDIAN QUESTION"-THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY CRITICIZED.

"The indian Question," by Lieutenant Colonel El-well S. Otis (Sheldon & Co.), appears at a time when the subject treated is one of vital interest and constant discussion. Lieutenant Colonel Otis' oppor stant descussion. Lieutenant Colonel Otis' opportunities for studying this question have been many and admirable, and he has made the most of them. His book is largely a criticism upon the Indian policy pursued by the government. The introductory chapter aims to prove that the Indian population of the United States has not materially decreased since the discovery of America. The history of the white and Indian races during the colonial days is given, but the part of the book of the greatest interest is that which relates to the present course of the government and its effect upon the red men. After discussing the trade and intercourse of the several administrations the writer asks:—"What liberties have these trade and intercourse laws left to the Indian nations? What national prerogatives do they enjoy, and what essential privileges of a free people do they retain? In what does that severeignty consist which enables the Executive and Senate under the treaty making power of the constitution, to make them Solemn pledges and to bind our national faith for the performance of the same? The Indian nations have not the independonce of the counties in the States of the Union. They have not a single right except demestic relations. They can, it is true, freely rob, murder and trade with each other without incurring responsibility to the United States government; yet that freedom or license has been taken away from the trenty Indians. For them the fountain of all authority is to be found in the laterior Department. The agents are their immediate rulers, and are vested with arbitrary, almost despotic power. . . It a certain class of treaties the position in which the Indian tribes are placed is simply abourd. United States Commissioners, knowing full well the willing-ness of the Indians to assent to any course of inture conduct in order to obtain a present advantage, and wishing, as it would seem, to make their work complete, have induced the representatives of the In-dian nations to promise, on behalf of their people, an immediate change from the habits of barbarism to those customs of another race which are the result of the struggle of centuries after individual and social improvement. These tribes are not only pledged to correct public action, but also to virtuous private conduct. Their representatives have not only dealt with subjects which were general and national, but have attempted to surrender the personal liberty of their constituents." The writer claims that Indian improvement has been retarded because of the ficwhite men, and that great injury to both the government and the Indian tribes has been the result. The corruption among the Indian agents is freely discussed, but no remedy suggested. Lieutenant Colonel Otis seems to look upon the idea of civilizing the Indians as Utopian. The main idea he advances is that the only course by which the Indian population can be improved is by making the individual Indian responsible to the law and self-supporting. Lieu-tenant Colonel Otis' opinions are worthy of consideraon, for they are only arrived at atter experience and

THE SPEAKING TELEPHONE, TALKING PHONOGRAPH AND OTHER NOVELTIES. By George B. Préscott. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

The universal interest felt in the telephone and chonograph makes this a very timely and acceptable cott, the electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose previous ventures as an author have some quarto volume of 431 pages, and is illustrated given the history of the speaking telephone and that intest wonderful invention, the phonograps, from their first inception down to the latest improvements, with descriptions and illustrations of the different apparatus bun and others. It gives the only connected, full and authoritative account of the researches, discoveries and inventions which have given Mr. Edison world-wide reputation and made him known as the

The last three chapters are devoted to the guadrupiez telegraph system, which is extensively used on the Western Union lines in this country, and which has been successfully introduced on the postal telegraph lines in England; the electric light, which there is good reason to believe is destined eventually to come into general use as a substitute for gas and

without doubt, meet with a ready and extensive de

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1877. Editably Spencer F. Baird, with the assistance of eminent mes of actence. Harper & Brothers, publishers, New York. Shakespeare's Comedy of As You Like L. rdited, with notes, by William J. Rolfe, A. M., with engravings. Harper & Brothers, publishers. of actence. Harper & Brothers, publisher, New York.
Shakespeare's Comedy of As You Like it. relited, with notes, by William J. Rolle, A. M., with engravings. Harper & Brothers, publishers.
Harper's Half-Hour Series:—The Coming Man. By Charles itsade. Epochs of English History—The Settlement of the Constitution, 1630-1754. By James Rogiey, M. A. With four maps. By Mrs. Carciline Lee Hents. Front T. F. Pecesson & Brothers. Philadelphia.
A Catechism of the dray of Ireland: Ancient, Medical Control of the Man. A Catechism of the dray of Ireland: Ancient, Medical Catechism of the dray of Ireland: Ancient, Medical Catechism of the dray of Ireland: Ancient, Medical Catechism of the Very of Ireland: Ancient, Medical Catechism of the Very of Ireland: Ancient, Medical Catechism of the Man. Act Catechism of the Mary of Ireland: Ancient, Medical Catechism, Medical Cat

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. J. McIntosn has published the first volume of his "History of Civilization in Scotland."

M. Villemessant has put forth the sixth volume of

his "Mémoires d'un Journaliste," containing an account of travel and imprisonment during his check ered career.

An authorized translation of Professor Giacom

Barzellotti's work, "The Ethics or Positivism: A Critical Study," will be published on June 10 by C. P. Somerby. The translation is under the revision of Miss Ida Lilian Olcott,

"Innocents from Abroad" G. W. Carleton & Co.) is the title of a new book by the author of "Tom's Wife." It tells in an amusing and witty manner of the adventures of a Brazilian gentleman and his son who came to the United States with rather exaggerated notions of the land of the free and the home of the brave. Their high ideas of the men and institutions in this country received many cruel blows. A thread ne complete without at least a thread, be it ever so elight, and the author displays a marked eleverness with the satirist's pen, although he writes good humor-edly and is readier with a laugh than a sneer. The engravings that ill ustrate the book are characteristic and are admirably executed by the photo-engraving

FINE ARTS.

AMONG THE STUDIOS.

J. G. Brown is finishing up a picture from his Grand Hanan study, "Romeward Bound." A bronzed fisher. man sits at case, smoking his pipe, in the stern of his cathoot, with one hand on the tiller and with the cathor, with one hand on the ther and with the other holding the slack of the sheet rope coming from a cleat. Above is a quiet sky, and the water gently ripples with the favoring breeze. As he sits smoking with caim enjoyment after a hard day's work he is a fine example of the hardy North coest fisherman. The

one example of the hardy North coast fisherman. The figure is well rendered and naturally posed.

The artist has finished his large-sized canvas, "Give Us a Puff," already mentioned, and the completed picture is very successful, coming well up to our expectations. The modelling and color of the two faces are especially admirable. He is now at work on a small replica of the same subject for the owner.

Kruseman van Elten has on his causel a picturesque scene on a New Jersey stream, with a mill land a few houses clustered around it on either bank. Distant monutains are seen across the little river, in which

noustains are seen across the little river, in which horses are at drink, while on the foreground bank farm hands are taking off a load of hay. The motive is pleasing, and so far is admirably treated. On another easel there is a charming little view on the Delaware River, near Bristol, Pa., with some fine

George H. Shellon is at work on a sunset scene on a bold bit of the Irish coast, with the ruined walls of an old castle towering on the highland. The full moon is rising over the waters in a sky with clouds red-dened by the sunget, which strikes full on the upper part of the old rule. The sky and distance are good and the arrangement of sunlight and shadow on the

castle is picturesque.

William H. Beard has under way and nearly finished

a couple of black and white pictures, forming part of a series illustraring the Mother Goose melodies. "Old King Cole" represents the morry monarch dancing lustily to his throne room with one of the damsels of his court. By the pair are three gro-tesque fiddlers brimming over with laughter, and at he throne are a page and the court fool crouched on the ground. The throne is curious, the sides being carved, by a quaint concest of Mr. Beard's, to represent a line of monkeys, holding on to each other's talls, which end in a pair couchant, who form the arms. At the other end of the apartment are seen attend-

a line of monkeys, holding on to each other's talls, which end in a pair couchant, who form the arms. At the other end of the apartment are seen attendants, like the King and the maid, laughing heartily as they brieg their liege his pipe and the punon bow!

"Four and Tweaty Blackbirds" shews the King seated at the table, with his Queen and two princes by him. The King has just inted the cover from the pie, and the birds are popping out. A bishop, seated by the table, is as astonished as the King and Queen, and one of the little princes is so scired that he has kicked his chair over and lies on the floor. A sorvant bringing soup is spilling it over his fect as he watches the wondrous sight. The birds, represented as picked, and therefore comical locking, are jumping, very naturally, from the dish, and one has reached the floor, where, he looks quizzically at a hound, who is considerably astonished.

Mr. Heard has started a new picture representing allegorically the struggles of the buils and bears of Waltstreet, which promises to be very amusing. On the pavement a group of bears in very human position are gathered about one who is counting their gains from the buils. A string of these latter are reasting down the street, and one is about to houst one of the unnouscious bears of the group. Another has caught a bear and is toosing nim, while one on the left loreground, with hair from the skin of an enemy on one horn, looks flercely around for new focs. A bear up the street is giving a built he worst of it, thus showing that the battle is not one-sided.

E. L. Henry has fluished his careful, conscientiously painted and interesting "loodent of the Battle of Germanicwa," The groups and single ligures of the combatants are admirable in pose and action.

William Magrath is at work on the remodelling et an Academy picture of a few years ago, which has been substituted in the start of the pattle of the combatants are samirable in pose and action.

William Magrath is at work on the remodelling et an Academy picture of a f

sentation of the various phases of a soldier's life who is called from the plough to the field of battle. The design is an adaptation to American use of the werres on the temporary Memorial monument which was erected in Berlin for the chtry of the troops after the France-Prassian war. Mr. Hartley has under way a small portrait bust, which is sho to be cast in brouge.

J. B. Bristot is at work on a small scene in the tropics, a sunset on the banks of a river, with palms bending over the water.

A. T. Bricher is pointing a "Late Alternoon on the Beach," with figures standing on the sand watching the low, even roil of the wayes as they come in. The sky is good and luminous.

Frost Johnson has on an ease! "Waiting." A young girl stands on a landing stage by a river side ready to greet her lover who is seen rowing up the river under the trees.

The purchaser of Jules Dupre's masterly and pleas ing "Moridienne," which was sold at the late sale of the Leurent-Richard collection in Paris for 20,700 francs (\$4,140), was Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of this city. The picture, an upright 24 by 22 mches, repre-sents a hot midday in the pasture, with cattle lying by their keeper under the loreground trees. By these there is a pool, and through the arch formed by

From the prospectus for the season of 1878-9 of the Art Students' League, which we have just received, we learn that the classes will reopen on Monday, September 20. Applicants for admission to the life from cast or life; for the portrait class, a drawing of a head from cost or from life, and for the composi-tion class an original design. Entry to the sketch

tion class an original design. Entry to the sketch class is to be obtained by application to the Sketch Class Committee. There will be a preparatory class in drawing from the cast for students who wish to enter the schools.

We are glad to hear that the prospects are bright for the next exhibition of the Seciety of American Arthats. The display of works by Americans painting abroad with be especially strong. The election of efficiers which recently took place resulted in a satisficatory choice, and complete unanimity and good feeling prevail among the members. The late exhibition, it is gratifying to know, did a good coal more than pay its expenses, and a tidy little sum is an the bank to the society's credit and forms the nucleus of a fund.

Julian Hawthorne's criticism on the Grosvenor fallery exhibition was more personal than critical

POREIGN ART NOTES. There is on exhibition at the Louvre the altar piec

clonging to the Hospital of Beanne, Cote d'Or, painted for its founder, Chancellor Rollin, by Roger van der Weyden. The work has been gestored by M. Briotet. P. P. Poole, R. A., has been elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and J. Fulley love and Harry Hine have been elected associates. A loan exhibition is being held in Manchester in aid of a fund for the erection of a new School of Art, A curious illustrated edition of La Fontaine's Fables

is shortly to be published in Paris. The drawings have been made by artists of different countries in Europe

onys, between twelve M. and five F. M., without carus of admission.

Henry Blackburn's "Dudley Notes," with sketches of the water color exhibition, chiefly by the artists themselves, does not compare in the matter of the drawings with the illustrated catalogue of the American Water Color Society for 1878. The reproductive process seems to have been an impericatione.

There is a general feeling of relief discernable among the French art journals since the deposition of M. le Marquis de Coonnevières, rate Director of Fine Arts.

M. Amaury Duval's "Ateiter d'ingres" is said to be an interesting volume.

M. Among Duval's "Attenter d'angres as and to de an interesting volume.

There are 258 numbers in the collection of paintings, studies and sketches of the late Alexandre Antigua, which is to be soid at the Botel Drout on the 18th and 14th inst.

Thomas Brock, the sculptor, has recently received a commission to execute two broose equestrian statues—one of the inte Maharaja, Sir Jung Banadoor, the other of the present Mauaraja, Sir Runwodeep Sing Rava Banadoor, which are to be erected in Negani,

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST DETACHMENT AT SUEZ-LIST OF THE SHIPS AND OFFICERS. [From the London Standard.]

SUEZ, May 17, 1878. Madras has given its answer to Sir George Campbell. To the "benighted Presidency" belongs the credit of having been foremost to respond to the Em-press' call upon for Indian subjects. Yesterday, snortly after midday, the steamship Goa, flying the blue pennant of the naval reserve, loomed up on the still horizon at the head of the Red Sea, her plume of smoke ascending almost perpendicularly through the heat-mist. In her wake, towed along by powerful hawsers, came a huge hired transport, the Duke of Athole, over whose bulwarks a swarm of dusky sol. Athole, over whose bulwarks a swarm of dusky soldiers in curry colored jackets swayed and pressed, in
eager anxiety to scan the shores. The vessels were
the vanguard of the fleet which has been chartered to
convey the Maita expedition to its destination, and
their living freight were the men of the Twenty-fifth
Madras native infantry. Cannanore, and not Bomber, was the port of embarkation for this contingent of the force, and every praise is due to the
local authorities for having done their work so
promptly and well. The remainder of the
troops started from Bombay. The Goa and the
Duke of Athole passed Aden on Wednesday last,
thus having taken exactly eight days to traverse thus having taken exactly eight days to traverse the Red Sea—a very good voyage, considering that they had head winds for a part of the way, and compared it with the rate of travelling of the crack mail packets. Both ships had cast anchor in the roads within an hour of their having been descried, and, true to their name, the lively little paddle tenders, Hasty and Speedy, having on board Admiral Willoughby and his staff, in charge of the transport service in Egypt, had put off to communicate with

NOT TO TAKE EGYPT.

The water boats were quickly slongside and commenced to dil the tanks with fittered Nile water

An idea is absolutely provalent among these Madrasses that the Russians are in England, and that they are coming to help their masters to drive the invaders out? The officers hearing lest they should officed their susceptibilities. Yesterday among the Benduck fleet in their officers' hearing lest they should officed their susceptibilities. Yesterday among the Brat questions asked by those of the Twenty-flut who undershood. Arabic or English was, "Where are the Russians?" They were under the impression toat the Russians were to be met somewhere in this neighborhood; they did not hide from those who conversed with them their claifon at the confidence reposed in them, and expressed the hope that when they had thrashed the enemy—which was a matter of course—they would be vouchasfed a signt of the Queen. Nor is this feeling confined to this particular regiment. When the Fitteenth, which has just returned from Birmah, was asked for volunteers to make the Tweety-dist up to its strength the entire corps siepped forward. These times they were informed that the whole regiment was not wanted, and their times the whole regiment was not wanted, and the fothers in arms of the old Twenty-flith. In the end the Coinen's was forced to pick out the funded the Senoys of the entire Presidency.

STREAGTH OF THE TWANTY-FITTI.

The effective of the Twenty-flith in 122, and as it may be taken as a fur specimen of an artive to infantry regiment it will be interesting to military readers to enter into some delais of its composition. Of European officers and one medical officer. This number is wholly inadeque in active service, especially as European officers are always on horseback and offer a newy target to sharpshooters in these days of arms of precision. A native regiment without its European efficers as a tronk without a bead. It is well, therefore, that the Twenty-flith has eleven, and the Sepoya 600. There is a native subsidiar of capturing the customy relatively the manners of the officers who passed through yesterday:—Coinnel

"Primus in India" The Twenty-fifth Madras may hereafter claim to have inscribed on its colors "Primus in Europa," and if its appearance and conduct in the future only correspond to the present the distinction will pass to no unworthy recipients. I append a lew flures:—

TRANSPORTS FOR THE MALTA EXPEDITION.

1. Maravel, Granam & Co., 1,247 tons.

2. Hospodar, Captain Kelv, 1,547 tons.

3. Clydesdule, Nicol & Co., 1,823 tons.

4. Helen Scott, Ritchiae Stewart, 1,174 tons.

5. St. Osyth (screw), Sir S. Forbes & Co., 2,296 tons.

6. Maida (acrew), B. I. S. N. Co., 1,265 tons.

7. Madura (acrew), B. I. S. N. Co., 1,265 tons.

8. Goa (screw), B. I. S. N. Co., 1,265 tons.

9. Macedonia (screw), Herwaojce, Nusseranjee & Co., 1,632 tons.

11. Scalorth. Nanabhoy Sorablee, 1,189 tons.

12. Nankin (screw), Sir C. Forces & Co., 1,830 tons.

13. Duke of athole, Captain Elliott, 965 tons.

14. Ganara (screw), B. I. S. N. Company, 1, 96 tons.

15. Marina (screw), Granam & Co., 861 tons.

16. Suez (screw), J. Mackinton & Co., 1,390 tons.

17. Hannibal, Finlay Muir, 1,363 tons.

18. Citadel, Hormusise Jamastice, 1,276 tons.

20. Arros Bay, Knilick Nixon, 1,418 tons.

21. Narcasus, Ritchie Stewart, 1,270 tons.

22. Kilkoran, Finlay Muir & Co., 1,495 tons.

23. Bengal (screw), Penitaular and Oriental Company, 2,063 tons.

24. Brambiety, Finlay Muir & Co., 1,590 tons.

25. Transcria (screw), Anchor line, 2,107 tons.

26. Trinacria (screw), Penitaular and Oriental Company, 2,063 tons.

27. Oriflamme (screw), Anchor line, 2,107 tons.

28. Transcria (screw), Penitaular and Oriental Company, 2,063 tons.

29. Transcria (screw), Penitaular and Oriental Company, 2,063 tons.

20. Trinacria (screw), Anchor line, 2,107 tons.

21. Oriflamme (screw), Anchor line, 2,107 tons.

22. Cikade-de-Camp, Major S. F. Graham, B. S. C.

Pirst Infantry Brigade.—Appointments not anounced.

Second Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C.; Ande-de-Camp, Major Macedo-Camp, Major Beneral Ross, C. Brigade Major Captain S. B. Barrow, Ten

ancers.
Sappers and Miners.—Colonel Harry Prendergast. V. C. Commissariat.—Assistant Commissary General, Major Keays; Doputy Commissary General, Captain N. F. Parker; Assistant Quartermaster General, Major

RUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS

Major Keys; Deputy Commissary General, Capsain The water beats were quickly alongaide and commenced to did into tasks with discret Nice water through Cantwa papea. The choice of cantwa water through Cantwa papea. The choice of cantwa water does, who have a reliation objection to issuint. No coal was taken in, and but a small quantity of provision was taken in, and but a small quantity of provision was taken in, and but a small quantity of provision was taken in, and but a small quantity of provision was taken in, and but a small quantity of provision was taken in, and but a small quantity of provision was taken in an electron was a small department of the small papea was a brief as a small of the angle of the small papea was a brief as affiners about in a capsain was a brief as affiners about in a capsain was a brief as affiners about in a capsain was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the provision was a special of the Kieders' territory, in many the provision was a special of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in many the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in the form of the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in the form of the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in the papea was a brief as a shee of the Kieders' territory, in the papea was a brief as a shee of the papea was a brief as a shee of the pa

Dorg leave bere daily with troops and stores. The St. Petersourg correspondent of the Standard writes as follows on the 18th uit:—'I' have stocken of the corsair, or volunteer fleet, as it is called here. Certainly the fund for its equipment does not awell as it should do, if a seriods effort is to be made. From what I can gainer there is excavely cash enough to fit out one steamer of such class as gould be needed. One hundred thousand pounds is the lowest sum which would by and arm and man a switt ermiser; likely in the last few days the movement has become much more serious—y only we can believe the papers, an effort of faith whereof Russians are not capable. I take a few paregraphs at random from the Journal & St. Petersburg, a semi-official organ. M. Yacovlew, merchant or the capital, gave 100,0007, on the 15th inst. (a rouble may be quoted nominally at two francs and a hait or two shillings). The Somety of Credit at Moscow has decided, at a general meeting of shareholders, to contribute 25,0007; the Guild of Merchants in the same town, 400,0007; M. Foliantow subscribes 10,0007, and M. Korznekine 7,0007. In shareholders, to contribute 25,0007; the Guild of Merchants in the same town, 400,0007; M. Foliantow subscribes 10,0007, and M. Korznekine 7,0007. In shareholders, to contribute 25,0007; the Guild of Merchants in the same town, 400,0007; M. Guild of Gorins, 37, each, in gou; four coins of platinum valued at 37, 80 German marks, 60 tranes, 10 austrian flortes, and various edjects of value. To the Yacnt Club Fund, up to fay 12, Louat S. Streganol contributed 50,0007; Count P. Arbjanolf and Prince A. Vassiltchkeff, 10,0007. each; Count Schoowloof, brother of the Ambasador, MM. Baird and Guilann, 5,0007. each; the total up to date reaching 115,000. Provincial subscriptions of amounts between one rouble should the week at the boats of the Governor, and among them were persons no less mindennial than these;—the Arcangelical Luthersa Consistory, the Marchals of Nobilty and of the District; the President of the

SINGULAR CARELESSNESS.

Johanna McNamara, while under the influence of liquor, was acting in a disorderly manner on Carroll, near Columbia street, South Brooklyn, at an early hour yesterday morning, when Patrolmen Rock and Reilly, of the Third precinct, took her into custody. On their way to the station bouse the officers were attacked by a gang of roughs, and a stone hit Rock on the bead, indicating a sight wound. He draw his revolver, and in doing so it exploded, the ball passing through the left arm of Officer Reilly, just above the clow. During the excitement Johanna made her escape, but she was subsequently restreated, and was locked up at the Butler street station house on a charge of intoxication. Reilly's wound is slight,

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

THE WEALTHY PROPRIETOR OF A LIQUOR SA-LOON MURDERED AT A NEW BEUNSWICK HOTEL - A STRANGE STORY OF PREMEDI-TATED CRIME AND ITS COLD-BLOODED AC COMPLISHMENT-THE JUST DISAGREE.

Monoron, N. B., June 8, 1878.

The inhabitants of the Province of New Brunswick have for some months been considerably excited by a murger of a prominent inhabitant of the Province, and also as to the circumstances under which the alleged murder was committed. The details of this

Story are as follows:—
Timothy McCarthy, the wealthy proprietor of a Monston liquor store, left his home on the 12th of October last, with the intention, as no stated, of visiting Prince Edward Island. He had on his person, when he started on his latal journey, \$1,000, besides a watch, ring and other articles of considerable value. His wife appears to have been jealous of him while at home, and liked not his visits to the island, which, in ber opinion, had some attraction for her husband other than its natural attractions. She took the resolution to prevent, if possible, her husband's going, and confronted him at Point du Chone, where he intended to take the steamer for the island. A stormy scene followed, and, desiring to get away from his wife, he boarded the train on which he had arrived and returned homeward as far as Sheding a village a short distance from bero. Mrs. McCarth never saw her Lusband alive after this meeting expected to find her husband there, but was disap-pointed. Disappointed, but not alarmed, until-a for-night had elapaed, and still no news of the missing man. When she returned home, some four days after she

when she returned nome, some four days after, she expected to find her husband there, but was disappointed. Disappointed, but not alarmed, until- fess night had elapaed, and still no news of the missing man.

Looking for the Missing East.

Then began the active search, which was carried on for nearly loud months with the greatest vigor, and which had but smail success. Many were of opinion that he had purposely absented himself from his wife and lamily.

Jordan These rumors, however, lacked confirmation, not the strictest inquiries failed is prove that he had ever left Shedite siter returning there from the Point. It was after nightful when he arrived in Shediac, and he proceeded to the weiden Hotel, where he met some friends, and they spent a good part of the evening in the barroom of the house. While here he slated that he intended stopping at the Oshorne House (a neighboring hotel), as he was on terms of intimacy with the family of that name whe kept it. He was at the inter notel about ten o'clock, but left gan in the company of the postmaster of the place. After strolling through the quiot street for some time they parted, McGarthy's companied leaving him standing on a corner between the two hotels hamed. Where he weat and what became of him after this was, for the four mouths alieded to, an unanswered question. Suppicion fell upon the Oshornes, who doned that he had returned to their hotel atter parting with the postmaster.

One of the Oshorne spris, however, in an unguarded moment admitted to a friend that McGarthy had been there for the second them. Matters were in this state when we had not a subject to the family and came to Moncho. While here she made a swarf statement before two justices which resulted a the arrest of the Oshorne house in the Captur. Their fars examination took place in January last. The girl Parker was the leaving witness against them. The substance of her statement was as follows:—McGarthy returned to the note about a substance of her statement was as follows:—McGarthy returned to

The removal of the body was their next care. Harry brought a norse and light wagen to the front door. By means of a bedcord a stone was fastened around the morfered man's neck. Annte Parker assisted in tying the stone and also in piccing the body in the wagon, whou Harry drove to the Scadouc River, not far distant. The witness scrabbad the bloodstained floor by the direction of Mrs. Ochorne. Harry returned after a hait hour's absence, and on being questioned by the girl named the part of the river where he had deposited the body. She had seen both the overcosts belonging to McCarthy in the bands of the Obbornes, one of them having been newly bound by Eliza for her father, but was never worn by nim. He severest cross-examination did not weaken her testimony, which was supported in some points by other winesses. The girl, who is quite good looking, had ied a breity wild tile, and many believed the whole story was a fabrication of her own against the Obbornes in revenge for some real or fancied wrong.

A REWARD FOR THE BODY.

The Obbornes were remanded, as nothing could be done until the recovery of the body, for which the government offered a reward of \$5CO. Little could be done in the way of search during the winter, as the river was frozen over, some menths ago McCarthy's hait was found floating in the river, and near the late of last month the body itself was discovered by two Frenchmen, who were raiting legs and keeping a look out for the body. The identification of McCarthy's hait was found floating in the river, and near the late of last month the body itself was also verse by two Frenchmen, who were raiting legs and keeping a look out for the body. The identification of McCarthy's body by his wise and family was a touching scene. An exammation proved beyond doubt that the man had been murdered and not drewned.

This discovery, however, and act fully clear up the mystery connected with the case, but, on the contrary, only served to make it the more perplexing. Ween lound it was clothed in the prepared which

whether anything could be done to them should McCarthy's body be lound with the watch, clothes and money described by Annie Parker.

A DOCTOR'S TERTIMONT.

But by far the strengest proof that the body has been tampered with is furnished by Dr. Allison, of St. John, who examined it intracdiately after it one found. He found blood on the iron of the mouth and nose on receiving his death wounds, and had he rubber overcoat been bettoned to the chin (as it was when found) it would have been utterly impossible for the blood to have penetrated to the inner coat. The inside garments, too, are thickly obsered with must about the waist and breast, while the overcoats are tightly buttoned and reach below the kiese. It was the opinion of the doctor that the body had been raised and replaced. If such is the case, it has not been productive of much good to the bold schemers.

The Jean Dissers.

The hearing of evidence was concluded here yesterday and the case was given to the jury, who, after they had been sheet for, a considerable time, returned and reported that they were unable to agree. They were discustred, and the Obsornes were sent back to juil to await the July seasion of the Supreme Court, to which they were remanded after their flust examination. Five of the Seven composing the present jury find that the murder was committed by Harry Osbornes, at the desire of his mother. The girl Eliza is held equally guilty, being present and offering no resistance to the bruist crime. The father received the money and issensed to the secount of how it was gained, and is therefore a sharer in the crime, The two remaining jurymen could not decide who committed the murder.

Oscar H. Thompson, aged thirty years, residing at No. 204 Madison street, this city, while on a visit to a triend on board the bark Lina, lying at the Empire Stores, Brookiyn, peaterday full through the main and and was severely injured. He was taken to the Cong Islanu College Respital.